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IDLENESS AND IRISH WORRY LLOYD GEORGE

'No One Will Be Allowed to Starve in Great Britain,' He Says.

WORLD CRISIS SERIOUS

Thinks Things Improving and Has Hopes in Washington Parley.

By the Associated Press.
INVERNESS, Scotland, Oct. 4.—Premier Lloyd George left for London this afternoon after making a speech acknowledging the gift of the freedom of this city, in which he referred to the unemployment problem and the Irish situation.

After comparing the numbers of unemployed in America and Great Britain, he said: "If we look at the fluctuations in exchanges we begin to realize how difficult it is to do business."

He quoted a leading economist to the effect that the world's work had been brought to a standstill to a degree never before witnessed, but added that although this condition was extremely difficult to deal with, Great Britain had got through very well.

"Our credit stands merely higher than any of the belligerent countries in Europe," declared the Premier, "but in this country will be allowed to starve so long as there is a crumb in the national cupboard. We can control our own finances, but we cannot control the trade and foreign policy of other nations."

"Conditions of exchange depend upon the financial activities and foreign policy of all nations. When will conditions be stabilized? I am hopeful. I think things are improving. What is wanted is an atmosphere of peace throughout the world. Economy must also be a factor. There must be cooperation between all classes of a community, otherwise things will proceed from a crisis to disaster. The people must march side by side, but not in sections or tribes."

A World Condition.
The Prime Minister emphasized that it was not ordinary trade depression, but a world condition due to shattering effects upon the world's trade, credit and competition.

"The nations have had to mortgage their resources and alter their future," Mr. Lloyd George said. "The result is that it has led to impoverishment. Traders, investors and workmen—everybody dependent upon them—must be impoverished for years to come."

Without divulging what, if any, schemes the Government had devised for dealing with the unemployment question, there could be no scheme, he declared, without the approval of the Cabinet and Parliament.

"National honor," said the Premier, "demands that those willing, but unable, to work must be saved from starvation, but the measure of relief depends upon the national resources." Mr. Lloyd George spoke hopefully of the Washington conference, declaring that "it will constitute one of those outstanding events which will affect human history for centuries."

Test of Irish Success.
Touching on the Irish question, the Prime Minister declared the London conference beginning October 11 between representatives of the British Government and the Sinn Fein "can only succeed if those who enter it make up their minds definitely and resolutely to trust to the common sense of their own people and do not try to reconcile the extremists."

Mr. Lloyd George said he had hoped to further the Irish question while in the Highlands, but that through no fault of his or his colleagues he did not succeed. "At any rate, when we enter the conference which will be held in London," he declared, "we shall do so with what is known as the Inverness formula, which was signed in this very chamber and despatched to the representatives of the Irish people."

French Plan to Bargain With U. S. Denounced

LONDON, Oct. 5 (Wednesday).—The London Times in an editorial discusses a despatch from its special correspondent in Paris which asserts that some of the French publicists have proposed that France should in the Washington conference tender her support to the United States over the Pacific problems in return for American support for France over problems in Europe. It designates the proposal as "perhaps an even more pernicious tendency than that which it says is shown in some quarters in France heretofore to treat the conference as a far away matter, of little consequence to Frenchmen. Relative to the proposal of bargaining with the United States, the Times declares: "It is unnecessary to insist upon the shortsightedness and ignorance which such a project reveals."

JOBLESS ATTACK POLICE IN LONDON

10,000 Unemployed Hold Demonstration and Try to Rush Hotels.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—What the police characterize as the biggest demonstration of unemployed ever known in London took place today, when about ten thousand workless, including hundreds of women, some of them carrying babies, assembled on the Thames Embankment and marched to Trafalgar Square. Finding that closed to them, they marched to Hyde Park, where speeches were made demanding work or maintenance.

Harry Gosling, one of the foremost labor leaders, speaking before the London County Council today, said: "The labor leaders are on the brink of losing control over the unemployed. Unless the unemployment question is settled immediately there is bound to be a row not only in London, but all over the country."

After leaving the Hyde Park section the demonstrators tried to renew the meeting in Trafalgar Square, where demonstrations are forbidden except on Sundays, owing to interference with traffic.

The police were prepared and prevented the demonstration but the crowd scattered about the square, from which they were driven by the mounted police down Northumberland avenue. Here a portion of the crowd threw bottles and stones, injuring several of the police. An attempt was also made to rush the Grand Hotel, at the corner of the Strand and Northumberland avenue.

The mob then moved toward the Hotel Victoria, where demands for food were shouted. The police, using their clubs, again drove the people onward, and much scuffling followed between the rioters and the police. Soon the demonstrators were scattered in all directions and order was restored.

Fourteen rioters were treated at the Charing Cross Hospital, chiefly for scalp wounds. Traffic was held up for a considerable time and many shops hastily put up their shutters. There were several arrests, including the leader of the Islington section of demonstrators, Mrs. Thring.

COMMUNISTS FORCE STRIKE.

Refuse to Join Tripartite Fascist in Peace Movement.

THAMES, Oct. 4.—Communists at the last moment have balked on the agreement for cessation of the strike, which now seems likely to extend even to the municipal employee. The Government is making a great display of armed force.

The Fascists opposing the strikers today accused the business section endeavoring to induce storekeepers to reopen their places of business, but the shopmen were afraid of arousing the enmity of the Communists, between whom and the Fascists numerous minor encounters are occurring.

RELEASE OF JAPANESE CONTROL IN FAR EAST SEEN

Continued from First Page.

mentioned and to the defence of the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China.

3. They are accordingly firmly resolved, reciprocally, to respect the territorial possessions belonging to each other in the said region.

4. They are also determined to preserve a common interest of all Powers in China by supporting by all pacific means at their disposal its independence and integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry of all nations in that empire.

5. Should any event occur threatening the status quo as above described or the principle of equal opportunity as above defined, it remains for the two Governments to communicate with each other in order to arrive at an understanding as to what measures they may consider it useful to take.

War-time Bargaining.

The Lansing-Ishii agreement, which closed the door opened by the Root-Takahira agreement, was proposed at the psychological minute when Japan was bargaining with the Government at war on Germany for her support. When the agreement was negotiated the attention of the world generally was directed away from, and not toward Japan. There was little discussion of either its positions or its purposes at the time it was put through. In fact, the full force of it was not appreciated until after the termination of the European conflict. No better illustration of the consummate skill of Japanese diplomats has ever been provided than the reasons set forth in justification of the agreement. The chief reason advanced for the agreement was as follows:

"In order to silence malicious reports that have from time to time been circulated it is believed by us that a public announcement once more of the desires and intentions shared by our Government in regard to China is advisable."

A study of conditions that existed at the time the agreement was signed fails to show that there had been any unusual "malicious reports" other than the sporadic protests of the people of the Pacific coast against the economic activities of Japanese subjects who had bought land and invaded fields of competitive commercial venture with the white residents of the Pacific coast States. When the leaders of the Japanese Government were advised that "without Ishii had succeeded in securing the acceptance of this agreement by Mr. Lansing on the part of the United States they made no attempt to conceal their complete satisfaction over this very significant and advantageous provision:

"The Governments of the United States and Japan recognize that territorial proximity creates special relations between countries and, consequently, the Government of the United States recognizes that Japan has special interests in China, particularly in the part to which her possessions are contiguous."

Modification in Clause.

The clause that followed was regarded at Washington at the time the agreement was signed as modifying Japan's "special interest" in China, but it was not so interpreted at Tokio, nor has it ever been. The so-called "modification" was thus set forth: "The territorial sovereignty of China, nevertheless, remains un-

The Pacific Islands.

ANOTHER article by Louis Seibold on Japan will be published in to-morrow's New York Herald. It will deal with the islands of the Pacific Ocean controlled by Japan and their value, from military and economic points of view, to the Government of the Mikado. It was by a brilliant stroke of diplomacy that Japan at the peace conference got control of those important islands of the Pacific, and Mr. Seibold's article will show what she means to do with them.

Impaired and the Government of the United States has every confidence in the repeated assurances of the Imperial Japanese Government that while geographical position gives Japan such special interests, they have no desire to discriminate against the trade of other nations or to disregard the commercial rights heretofore granted by China in treaties with other Powers. The Governments of the United States and Japan deny that they have any purpose to infringe in any way the independence or territorial integrity of China and they declare furthermore that they will always adhere to the principle of the so-called "open door" or equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China. Moreover, they each declare that they are opposed to the acquisition by any Government of any special rights or privileges that would affect the independence or territorial integrity of China, or that they would deny to the subjects or citizens of any country the full enjoyment of equal opportunity in the commerce and industry of China.

In Japanese official circles the declarations set forth in the Lansing-Ishii agreement are asserted to be a mere reaffirmation of the Root-Takahira "open door" agreement. Leaders among the Chinese people, the Manchurians, the Mongolians, and more recently the Siberians, do not hesitate to characterize the Lansing-Ishii agreement as a complete abandonment of the "open door" policy.

Asiatic Peoples Encouraged.

The positive declaration by the Harding Administration, through Secretary of State Hughes, that the United States Government will not recognize any superiority of Japanese rights in China has done more, it is informed, to encourage the Asiatic peoples who have suffered through the exploitation of their country by Japan than any event in twenty years. American business men engaged in trade in Japan further inform me that it has increased the resentment of Japan toward the United States to a greater degree than any international incident affecting Asia since Japan launched her ambitious efforts to control Asiatic affairs.

Some of these men tell me that their own business interests have suffered as a result of the charge and counter-charge made by the Japanese of the American Secretary of State. They inform me that some of their customers have recently expressed unfriendly sentiments regarding the United States, having been led to believe by Government agencies that the United States is trying to win the trade of Asia away from Japan.

There are seven other treaties between Japan and the United States, but all of them follow the usual line in guaranteeing respect for the respective rights of commerce and navigation, the protection of trademarks and copyrights in China, extradition privileges and immigration restrictions.

REICHSBANK URGES CHANGE IN POLICY

Tells Exporters to Fix Prices in Foreign Currency and Near Equality.

CONSIDER HOME MARKETS

Import Duties on October 20 to Be Raised From 900 P. C. to 1,900 P. C.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Oct. 4.

The slump in the mark threatens to result in Germany selling out all her wares, according to a warning given to manufacturers by the Reichsbank, which also advised them to fix export prices in foreign currency and make them nearly equal to foreign prices. "It is better to sacrifice immediate gains for steady future export possibilities," the Reichsbank says in its statement. "These sales also reduce the possibility of replacing raw materials."

Another danger is seen in despoiling the home market, resulting in an excessive rise in home prices. Reports of large profits in marks by exporters is leading the public to demand that the Government establish a heavy export tax which would go to meet the treasury payments to the Allies.

New York quotations on the mark on Saturday further depressed the mark here when the Stock Exchange opened yesterday. Stock values advanced steadily and business on the floor of the exchange was active.

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, Oct. 4.—Owing to the depreciation of the mark it is semi-officially announced the surcharge on import duties will be raised on October 20 from 900 to 1,900 per cent.

The gold surcharge, which thus will be more than doubled, will, the Allgemeine Zeitung observes, materially raise the prices of foreign made articles in Germany. The newspaper, which is the organ of Hugh Stimson, the financier, says the measure is the outcome of the removal of economic sanctions and will effectively bar the flooding of Germany with foreign luxury goods, which prevailed while the sanctions were in operation.

The surcharge began in August, 1919, with 240 per cent, and gradually rose until November, 1920, when it was made 900, where it will remain until October 20. The standard for the successive increases was the value of the dollar as compared with the mark.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—There is a strong feeling in certain industrial quarters, the Daily Mail declares, that to compel Germany to pay her obligations at present would result only in a further decline in the value of the mark, and in fluctuations of the exchange rate, which would seriously damage the revival of trade. It is stated that alterations of great importance in the Government's international policy may result from the Garloch deliberations held by Mr. Lloyd George, although final decisions cannot be made until the Prime Minister has consulted his Cabinet.

CHEAP DANISH BUTTER HERE.

The "Scandinavian-American Liner Helle" lay in from Copenhagen, brought 60,000 pounds of Danish butter, which, it is said, will be put on the market as soon as possible at a price that will enable dealers to undersell the American product.

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